

NO. 56.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1906.—THIRTY PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

BAILEY MUST SHOW
HIMSELF INNOCENTAll Texas Awaits Answer to
Davidson's Charges.

HIS POSITION AT STAKE

He Must Disprove Statement or
Friends Will Desert.

During Campaign Previous to Primaries Senator Reiterated Declaration that He Had Not Received Any Money from Waters-Pierce Company, and Now Is Confronted with Direct Charge that He Did.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 1.—The direct charges made by Attorney General R. V. Davidson against Senator J. W. Bailey of having received from H. Clay Pierce, on behalf of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, money either as loans or in payment for services in securing the readmission of that corporation to do business in Texas has narrowed the issue that now has the Democratic party of this State torn asunder.

What reply or explanation Senator Bailey will give to the particularization of the charges embraced in Attorney General Davidson's open letter to him is not known. Bailey's friends say that whatever the reply is it must be direct and unequivocal. There must be no semblance of evasion.

The importance of the matter would not be so great but for the fact that during the campaign which Senator Bailey recently conducted in the State he made the statement, and reiterated it many times, that he never received any pay for his services in behalf of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

The evidence which Attorney General Davidson claims to have in his possession as to Bailey's alleged guilt will be placed in the hands of a legislative investigating committee, should the legislature take up the matter.

Bailey's re-election is doubtful, and this, too, in the face of the fact that in the direct primary the people of the State voted overwhelmingly for his re-election.

SAYS BAILEY GOT \$14,750.

Attorney General Davidson Presents
Figures to Prove His Statement.

The amounts which Attorney General Davidson, of Texas, will attempt to prove were paid by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to Senator J. W. Bailey for legal services aggregate \$14,750. Of this amount, the sum of \$8,000 is alleged to have been borrowed by the Senator from the Waters-Pierce Company, and to have been secured by his signature.

The notice filed by the attorney general demanding the production of certain documents, records, etc., by the Waters-Pierce Company, which is defendant in the suit now being tried at Austin, gives specific data regarding the alleged transactions by which the Senator secured the amounts named. Among other things, the defendant company is called on to produce a personal voucher of H. Clay Pierce, its president, dated April 25, 1900, for \$3,300.

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In the next paragraph of the attorney general's notice the defendant company is demanded to produce in court its voucher record "in use June 15, 1900, showing entry of voucher F-8 to Henry & Stribling, of Waco, Tex., account of expense of anti-trust civil case of State of Texas vs. Waters-Pierce Oil Company, at Waco, approved by J. D. Johnson, also slight draft drawn by J. W. Bailey for \$1,500 on Waters-Pierce Oil Company for said amount paid to Henry & Stribling; also cash book in use at that time, containing folio 117, showing record of said transaction."

Next the defendant company is called on for its voucher record "in use November 23, 1900, showing entry of voucher No. 130, dated November 23, 1900, for \$200, paid to J. W. Bailey, account of Texas cases; also cash book in use November 23, 1900, containing folio No. 110, showing record of above transaction."

The attorney general then demands the submission of "check of H. C. Pierce, dated March 28, 1901, for \$1,750, sent to J. W. Bailey in response to a letter from J. W. Bailey to H. C. Pierce of that date, requesting New York exchange for \$1,750; also voucher record of defendant in use on June 12, 1901, showing entry of voucher No. F-41, for \$1,750, paid by defendant to J. W. Bailey 'for legal expenses account Texas matters'; also draft of Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., No. 561,890, on Chatham National Bank of New York, transmitting to J. W. Bailey \$1,750; also cash book in use March 28, 1901, containing folio 225, showing record of above transaction."

Finally the attorney general asks for "voucher record of defendant in use March 6, 1901, showing entry of voucher No. C-12, audited by C. W. Norman, auditor of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, for \$8,000, for 'amount of loan to J. W. B. as per note in hands of treasurer'; also bills receivable book of defendant in use at that time showing entry of said note; also cash book in use at that time containing folio No. 119, showing entry of said transaction; also check of defendant, No. 44,490, for \$8,000."

Will Produce Other Evidence.

It is stated in the concluding paragraph of the notice that if the defendant company fails to produce the books, records, documents, etc., referred to, the State of Texas will introduce secondary evidence to prove their contents.

Senator Bailey declares that Attorney General Davidson is in a conspiracy against him. In a telegraphic statement to Texas papers, bearing a Washington date, the Senator threatens to prosecute for perjury any person who testifies that there are in existence any vouchers for money paid to him by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

He adds that if any such vouchers are produced they are forgeries, and says if

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

NAVY BEATS ARMY;
SCORE IS 10 TO 0Middies Outplay Soldiers in
Gridiron Battle.

NORTHCROFT SAVES DAY

Society Makes Brave Showing,
Though President Is Absent.

Goal from Placement, Which Is Followed by a Touchdown by Ingram, Decides the Result—The Annapolis Cadets Celebrate the Outcome with a Great Demonstration—Many Prominent Officers Present.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Under a leaden sky, and in the presence of 25,000 spectators, the Naval Academy football eleven for the first time in five years defeated West Point on Franklin Field to-day by a score of 10 to 0. This triumph, achieved in one of the most beautiful games of the year, came as a complete surprise to the followers of the Army, who went to the scene of battle confident of success.

There was no scoring in the first half, although, aided by a heavy westerly gale, the West Pointers displayed the better work, and clearly outplayed the Middies, but with a shift in position in the second half the Annapolis players braced, and practically swept the young soldiers off their feet.

It was chiefly through superb playing that the Navy won the day. A fair catch by Capt. Spencer on the 42-yard line paved the way for a magnificent goal from placement by Northcroft, which scored four points for Annapolis.

Then, as the battle waxed more fiercely, West Point was beaten back from the Army's 30-yard mark. Norton worked in an accurate forward pass of 29 yards, which enabled Ingram to rush practically unopposed across the goal line for a touchdown, from which Norton kicked a pretty goal.

This increased the figures to ten points, and although the Army kickers played with desperation and great gameness right up to the last sound of the whistle, they were forced to accept a whitewash, an incident that sent the Middiesmen home wild with delight.

Game of Putting.

Society Well Represented.

Despite the absence of President Roosevelt and several of the more notable figures in official and social life, the representation on Franklin Field was not to be sneezed at. Society was there with its furs and small talk. The navy were admirals and generals aplenty, captains, and colonels, ensigns and lieutenants.

Although the President could not come, his daughter, Miss Ethel, was one of a box party, and, as she was rooting for the Army from first to last, she was one of the most disappointed young women in the field.

Two of the President's official family went to the game, one being Attorney General Moody, who, plastered over with a big Navy badge, lurched enthusiastically for the Annapolis eleven. The other was Secretary of State Root, one-time Secretary of War, who could see nothing but a victory for the West Point boys.

The victorious Navy was officially represented by Assistant Secretary Newberry; the vanquished Army by Assistant Secretary Oliver. The two Assistant Secretaries came from Washington this morning with a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hamilton Keep, Commissioner and Mrs. James R. Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Cooley, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, and Miss Durand; Gen. Edwards, Count Gleichen, Capt. John C. Gilmore, Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, Miss Oliver, Miss Marian Oliver, Miss Carlisle, and many others.

Football Experts Plentiful.

The army and navy were represented in large numbers, while all of the leading colleges sent delegations of football players to the scene of action. The Navy's headquarters, at the Hotel Walton, were besieged all the morning by the friends of the middiesmen, while the Army's followers made the Bellevue-Stratford a general rendezvous. The branches of the service were the guests of the University of Pennsylvania, which managed the game to the satisfaction of everybody.

The four great stands, crowded to their capacity, formed a delightful mass of color.

Every box had its party. Furs seemed to be worn by every one. One of the noticeable things was the absence of the

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia—Fair and colder, with freezing temperatures to-day. To-morrow fair; diminishing northwesterly winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC.
1—Mattoax Found; Protests Innocence.
1—Minister Grip, of Sweden, Recalled.
1—Navy Defeats Army, 10 to 0.
2—Bail to Wed Wealthy Widow.
2—Gillette Verdict Expected To-morrow.
8—Secrets of Teamsters' Strike Told.
10—Gen. Baughman's Funeral Monday.
10—Carnegie Gift to Baltimore Criticized.
11—Woman Moonshiner, Aged 90, Arrested.

POLITICAL.
1—Cockran Scorns Croker.
1—Williams Talks on the Tariff.
1—Bailey Forced to His Own Defense.
1—Western Cattlemen Want Freer Trade.
4—Demand for Popular Insurance Law.

LOCAL.
1—Japanese War Talk Depreciated.
2—Funeral of Samuel Spencer To-day.
2—Washington Man Kills Himself in Bath-tub.
4—People's Lobby Gathers Here.
4—District to Fight for Motors.
5—Teachers Get Their Money.
13—New Trust Company Formed.

CROKER SCORNE BY COCKRAN

Congressman Indifferent About For-
mer Chief's Charges.Still on Honeymoon Trip—When
Shown Statement, Says "Nothing
New in That."

New York, Dec. 1.—Friends of W. Bourke Cockran, member of Congress, and the closest political and personal friend of Charles F. Murphy, the present leader of Tammany Hall, who was recently married to Miss Ide, daughter of former Governor General Ide, of the Philippines, have been greatly stirred over Mr. Cockran's failure publicly to reply to the allegations that he was "an unprincipled scoundrel."

Mr. Cockran, while on his little wedding trip down on Long Island had the interview called to his attention, read it very carefully, and then returned it, saying: "There is nothing especially new in that. Croker said those things before."

He then left the house, as an indication that the interview was at an end. To-day, however, through a friend, Congressman Cockran, in part, replied to some of Croker's charges, especially to the one which said that he (Croker) had put Cockran in politics. Cockran's friend, who makes the statement for him, declares that Cockran's introduction to Tammany Hall was not through Mr. Croker, but through James J. Martin, who introduced him to the late John Kelly, whom Croker succeeded as the leader of Tammany.

Kelly, it is asserted, was the real benefactor of Cockran, and pushed him to the front, making him deliver the "long talk" at Tammany's Fourth of July celebration in 1883, and sending him to the national convention of 1884, where he nominated Allen G. Thurman and opposed Grover Cleveland. This was at a time when Kelly was the "big chief" in Tammany Hall. Cockran himself claims that he ran for Congress because of the Henry George campaign for the mayoralty in 1886 in order to aid the canvass of Abram S. Hewitt.

Cockran declares that he never got a dollar from Richard Croker. The money for his first campaign, he says, was raised by public subscriptions, and the fund was headed by Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, who gave the largest amount given by one subscriber—\$500.

Cockran and his friends assert that he and Croker first became closely politically associated in 1885, when Grant was running for sheriff of New York County, and brought the two together.

According to Cockran and his intimates, the hostility of Croker to the Congressman from New York is due entirely to a personal grudge between the two men. Cockran says it is up to Croker to say what the trouble is.

NO BRIDAL GOWN, NO WEDDING

Express Company Upsets Plans and
Delays Ceremony Whole Week.

Middleboro, Mass., Dec. 1.—Nora W. Standish, of this place, has received her belated wedding dress, and her marriage to Charles S. Anderson, scheduled for yesterday, but postponed because the express company failed to deliver the bridal costume in time, will occur some time next week.

The dress, together with the wedding ring, which the groom ordered from the same firm in New York, arrived last night. The wedding invitations will be reissued.

Shaffer, Florist, 14th and "Eye."

Choice flowers for all occasions, reasonable prices. Both ways, both days, except Royal Limited.

A la Carte Lunch Served Daily

at Eckstein's from 12 to 3, 1412 N. Y. ave.

STAND-PATISM IS
SURELY DOOMEDRevision of a Burdensome
Tariff to Become Issue.

MR. WILLIAMS TALKS

President Roosevelt Likely to
Meet the Demand Half Way.

Republican Party, Says the Missis-
sippi Congressman, Has Frankly
Surrendered to Special Interests.
All Patriotic Democrats Must Stand
Together and Push the Fight to
Successful Issue Before People.

"I have been trying for four years to make the revision of an unequal, inequitable, and burdensome tariff the issue before the American people. Upon that issue plainly put, fully discussed, and reasonably decided, there is no hope for 'standpatism'."

Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the Democratic leader in the lower branch of Congress, made the above statement last night. Mr. Williams, fresh from a hard campaign in his State, where since the election he has been making speeches in advocacy of his Senatorial candidacy, believes that the tariff is the great issue before the people of the United States, and, furthermore, if it is placed before them in a proper form, the party will be victorious. Mr. Williams, while he did not care to discuss the subject, is plainly elated over his campaign for the Senatorship, and in the opinion of most Mississippians, he will easily defeat Gov. Vardaman for the Senate.

Thanks President Will Act.

"The tariff," continued Mr. Williams, "is the pre-eminent case for the arrangement of public abuses at the bar of public reason." An appeal to public reason is always stronger, if honestly and bravely made, than an appeal to private pocket books. The function of government is to restrain all persons, whether individual or corporate, from injuring others, and to leave them otherwise free in the pursuits of industry, improvement, and happiness. The function is at once affirmative and negative in its character. Some people over-emphasize one side of it and some the other. The duty to restrain in order to prevent injury, is as great as the duty to abstain where injury is not being committed, and the duty to abstain is as great as that to restrain. Common sense and the spirit of justice must always hold the scales between the two. The Republican party has frankly surrendered to special interests, and although its President has, to some extent, advocated other ideas, the leaders of his party have all looked askance at him, while he was doing it. I expect to see the President recommend a revision of the tariff. He is great at meeting a public demand half way or a little over half way, in order to get rid of the demand. Republicans frequently do a right thing on the principle of throwing a sop to Cerberus."

Day of Reckoning Sure to Come.

"Democrats, if they are true to the principles of Democracy enunciated in Jefferson's first inaugural address, do right as a matter of principle and not as a matter of policy. If, when by a message to Congress, the President shall recommend a revision of the tariff, he will recommend it along lines of 'special privileges' and 'monopolies' and 'a tariff rather in response to the needs of the government than in response to the greed of individuals. If his message shall recommend a revision along other lines, with a view of satisfying the revolt of the people against standpatism, while really robbing no special interest of any special privileges, then, even with that, he may postpone the day of reckoning, not with the spirit of expediency, but with the spirit of justice. He cannot, however, do more than postpone it, because the day of reckoning must finally come. Abhorrence of State socialism, of corruption, and of private monopolies, all alike interested in a revision of the tariff. Without it only the symptoms of public disease may be treated. The cause will not be reached. There ought to be no let-up on the part of any Democrat, or any other patriot in pushing the fight. It must be pushed to one or two points, either the access of the Democracy to corruption, and the regulation of the Republican in order to remain in power."

Lesson to the Democracy.

"The result of the recent elections," continued the minority leader, "ought to be a lesson to the Democratic party—a lesson to the effect that the application of the fundamental principles of the Democracy to existing conditions is not only the honest issue to raise always, but the winning one. All of these principles might be reduced, with approximate accuracy, to one sentence—'equal industrial and educational opportunities for all, and special privileges for none; equal burdens, whether laid by the government, or by government chartered corporations for all, and special discriminations in favor of none.' When the prin-

ciple is applied to existing conditions it will be found sufficient to throttle the trusts, to serve as a guide for the revision of the tariff, and for the regulation of interstate transportation companies.

Special Privilege and Corruption.

"No combination," concluded Mr. Williams, "that does not receive special advantages from the government in the guise of law or from other corporations in the way of special rebates, can long monopolize any sort of business, nor can it fix and for long maintain any artificial or unreasonable price. To do away with special privileges, is to do away with trusts. In order to do away with special privileges, the tariff positively must be revised toward and finally to a revenue basis, making our tax laws, in one word, responsive to public needs and not to private greed. Nearly all corruption is likewise founded upon special legislation and special privileges, or the hope of getting them. The principle, once admitted, that it is right to make an individual rich by legislation, the spirit of corruption finds a door wide open for its entrance with no line of demarcation between precedents and what it hopes to attain."

TRAIN ROBBERS LOOT CAR.

Throws Express Messenger from
Train After Shooting Him.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 1.—Train robbers to-night looted the express safe on the passenger train No. 4, northbound, probably fatally wounded Express Messenger Griffith, throwing the body from the train, and escaped without other members of the crew knowing anything of the robbery.

MINISTER GRIP IS RECALLED

King Oscar Notifies Norway's Rep-
resentative to Relinquish Post.Is Senior Member of the Diplomatic
Corps at Washington, Having
Been Here Seventeen Years.

Stockholm, Dec. 1.—The King has recalled Mr. A. Grip, the Minister of Sweden at Washington. He was notified to relinquish his post to-day.

Minister Grip was not at the Swedish Legation last night, and could not be seen. The reasons for the action of his sovereign in commanding his retirement from the post could not be ascertained, but the fact that Mr. Grip is a native of Norway is supposed to have had some weight in the matter.

When the dissolution of the kingdom of Norway became a separate sovereignty, Mr. Grip elected to remain a subject of King Oscar and not to swear allegiance to King Haakon, Norway's monarch. He was continued here as the Swedish diplomatic representative, while Mr. Hauge, a Norwegian, who had been secretary of the Swedish Legation under Mr. Grip, was appointed Minister from Norway. Thus the anomaly was presented of the greater Scandinavian kingdom being represented in Washington by a man from the lesser.

Mr. Grip is the senior member of the diplomatic corps in point of continuous service, but is not the dean of the corps by reason of the fact that an ambassador, no matter how short a time he has been stationed at a post, always takes precedence over a minister.

There are nine ambassadors accredited to the United States, but the senior among them, who is dean of the Washington diplomatic body, has been here for only five years, while Mr. Grip has been accredited to this government for more than seventeen years. His credentials were presented to President Harrison on June 1, 1889.

HIT BY EXPRESS; UNHURT.

Farmer's Coat-tail Saves His Life
and Gives Him a Free Ride.

North Adams, Mass., Dec. 1.—Richard Edwards, an aged Berkshire farmer, started to take a short cut along the Boston and Albany Railroad tracks. A freight came along, and he stepped out on the other tracks just as an express train, running forty-five miles an hour, came along. It hit the aged farmer, but his coat-tail caught on the signal iron on the side of the cow-catcher, and the cloth, being stout, held, and Edwards was able to swing himself around on the cow-catcher.

He could not attract the attention of the engine crew until the train stopped at the station here, when, cramped and very cold, he was helped from his person by a perch.

Physicians were hurriedly called, but the old man was not even bruised, and he insisted on starting once more to walk back home. He was prevailed on, however, to wait for the accommodation train to come along, and then he was handed ashore.

Powder Magazine Is Saved.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1.—Fire broke out in the building housing the waterworks machinery at Fort Armistead, on Hawkins Point, on the Patuxent River to-night. A high northwest wind drove the fire out to the wharf and around the powder magazine, but both were saved. The garrison saved the cottages and barracks.

Stenographers' Civil Service exam-
ination, Jan. 28. The Drillery, 1100 N. Y. ave., will tell you all about it.MATTOAX FOUND;
DENIES HE'S GUILTYBrother Asserts Operator
Can Prove His Innocence.

AT HOME SINCE WRECK

Claims He Tried to Raise Tele-
grapher at Lawyers.

Statement Only Incriminates the
Rangoon Tower Man, as He Had
No Right to Permit the Train on
the Block Until He Got an O. K.
from His Colleague at the Other
Station—Officials Scout Theory.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 1.—C. D. Mattoax, the Rangoon operator, whom officials of the Southern Railway have said is solely responsible for the wreck at Lawyers on Thursday morning, when President Spencer and six of his party were killed, has not been a mile from the station since the disaster.

His brother, Langhorne Mattoax, said to-night that the accused man had been away from his boarding-house but once since Thursday morning, when he went out for a drive. He seemed surprised at the stories of his disappearance, and insisted that his brother was not trying to evade arrest and could be found at any time. He declared that he had notified the local police department as to his whereabouts, and that Mattoax would welcome the fullest investigation of his connection with the catastrophe.

Sensational developments are expected to-day. It is reported that Operator Mattoax may be arrested before night. If it is true that he may easily be found, as his brother asserts, the Southern officials will have no excuse for delaying apprehension. They have asserted that they are making diligent effort to find Operator Mattoax.

Langhorne Mattoax's statement follows: "My brother was on duty at Rangoon on Wednesday night. He can prove that he did not go to sleep, and that he did not leave the office for two minutes."

"When train 33 approached he let it into the block between Rangoon and Lawyers under instructions, and he can prove by witnesses that he tried three times to get the operator at Lawyers in order to notify him of the approach of 33. He could get no response."

"He has a card to show that he got the block for No. 37. The day operator will testify that he found him on duty at 7 o'clock, when he reported to relieve him."

"He did not run away. He does not feel that he is to blame in the matter, and he has made no effort to avoid arrest. He has left his boarding house only once since the wreck, when he went out for a drive. He was prostrated by the disaster, and was so depressed that his friends insisted that he should get out for a little recreation and took him for a drive across the country."

"He returned to the boarding house, and he has been there ever since. He did not know that the officials were looking for him. I did not know that he was wanted until to-day, when the detectives of a private agency told me they were looking for my brother."

Police Didn't Want Him.

"I went immediately to the local police headquarters, where I found that no request had been made for the arrest of my brother. I also notified the officials of the Southern here that they could find him whenever he was wanted. He is ready to give himself up at any time. Since Thursday morning he has not been a mile away from the telegraph office."

Langhorne Mattoax has seriously in-

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

The Washington Herald.

This newspaper is The Washington Herald every day in the week, Sunday included. It has no other name. On Sunday it is simply an enlarged edition of the daily, carrying no distinctive heading, but with the same familiar name, The Washington Herald, known to all the people of the Capital. Everything intended for the Sunday issue of this paper, either in the way of news or advertising, should be addressed or sent to The Washington Herald, 756 Fifteenth street northwest, the same as for all other issues. Telephone, main 3300.

Ends Life When Wife Leaves Him.

Meadville, Pa., Dec. 1.—Because his wife, taking her infant child with her, left him, Fred Steadman, aged twenty-five, drank carbolic acid to-night. He died almost instantly.

Otte Hot-Water Radiators.

Minimum expense, maximum amount of heat. Demonstration, 509 9th st.

REGRETS TALK OF
WAR WITH JAPANAdministration Deprecates
Suggestions of Hostilities.

AGITATION IS HARMFUL

Situation Quite Serious Enough
as It Is.

School Question at San Francisco

Has Already Caused Too Much Em-
barrassment, and Predictions of
War Inflames Both Countries Un-
warrantably—President's Message
Contains Assurance of Good Will.

The administration deprecates the talk of war with Japan, which was so much in evidence yesterday.

It is pretty generally understood that the President's message will be very favorable to the Japanese in its reference to the friction at San Francisco growing out of the segregation of Japanese pupils in the public schools.

It will contain assurances of amity and good will to the Japanese nation, and the administration is naturally desirous that the logical effect of this be not interfered with by war talk such as was indulged in by several members of Congress yesterday, reports of which may reach Japan before the publication of the message.

The opinion in administration circles is that declarations concerning the probability of the inevitability of hostilities with Japan are nonsense, pure and simple. They would be unworthy of notice if it were not for the realization that continued agitation of the subject by political orators and newspapers may serve to accentuate the undesirable feeling that does exist until both parties to the controversy will forget the real causes of difference in the increased bitterness that much discussion is sure to bring.

The situation from the standpoint of sentiment and trade relations is serious enough as it is without seeking to force to swords' point two nations whose friendship has become more than a mere trifle.

But indiscreet persons, whose official prominence is likely to be exaggerated by the sensitive Japanese, are blowing on the smoldering coals of a statement that merely because they like to blow, and others for their selfish purposes, and as all these more or less hasty utterances are supposedly being cabled to Japan for publication in the newspapers of that country, it is apparent to thoughtful men here that trouble may result without a definite cause.

President Has a Plan.

Two California Congressmen—Hayes, of San Jose, and Knowland, of Oakland, both Republicans—called at the White House yesterday and talked with President Roosevelt about a statement that President Roosevelt had made a plan for settling the Japanese school question, which he hoped would avert the present critical state of feeling toward this country in Japan.

The President's plan is, Mr. Hayes said, that the exclusion of Japanese pupils from white schools in San Francisco shall apply only to those who are more than eighteen years old, and that Japanese less than that age shall be permitted to attend the white schools freely. He said that such an arrangement would meet the most serious of the local objections to mixed schools in California.

After he left the White House, Representative Hayes made a statement that while apparently intended to placate public feeling in Japan, is on a par with most of the talk that is serving to inflame the Japanese spirit.

"Oh," he said, "there will be no war over the school question. But I have no doubt that we shall be at war with Japan some time during the next twenty-five years. Japan wants to dominate the Pacific, and we have some idea of doing that, too. When flint meets steel there is fire."

President Roosevelt gave Mr. Hayes the tip that there would be no war with Japan over the school question, and he also made it plain to Mr. Hayes that it would be unpatriotic as well as indiscreet to introduce a resolution which Mr. Hayes had in mind, calling for a new treaty with Japan that would permit the school authorities of any State or city to exclude Japanese students.

Desires Agitation Stopped.

The President is determined to do his utmost to stop the present anti-Japanese agitation. At what he considers the proper time, and that will not be long postponed, he will make known his views in such a way as to leave no doubt of the fact that the Washington government has no sympathy whatever with the measures that have been directed toward the Japanese by agitators on the Pacific Coast. There is a confident feeling in the administration that after the President has spoken the Japanese government and the Japanese people will have no room for doubt of the complete friendliness toward them on the part of everybody in this country, except a comparatively few American citizens, and that the President and his advisers, backed by the members of both parties in Congress, will do their utmost to remove all causes of friction that now give edge to the concern.

Secretary Root has already done much toward removing the ill feeling that exists in Japan by making plain to the Japanese Ambassador that the sentiment which controls the San Francisco authorities is not a question of the feelings of the entire body of the American people toward America's friend in the far East, and that the affair is purely local and not in any sense national. If the Japanese government does not now understand the true situation, the administration will be greatly surprised. At this time, probably the most serious feature of the situation, is the effect the current agitation may have upon the trade relations between the United States and the Orient, and it is chiefly for that reason, rather than through any fear of war, that officials are concerned.

It is realized here that the great American trade which has been built up in Japan and China, and particularly in China, can be seriously curtailed, if not altogether brought to a standstill, by action on the part of the Japanese. This